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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Reptilia, Squamata, Serpentes, Dipsadidae, *Sibynomorphus lavillai* Scrocchi, Porto and Rey 1993: New country record and geographic distribution map

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Dipsadid snakes of the genus *Sibynomorphus* are restricted to the South America and 12 species are currently recognized (Cadle 2007). *Sibynomorphus* has a peculiar distribution, with six species distributed along the Andean and inter-Andean valleys of Peru and Ecuador and the other species found south of the Amazon in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia and Brazil (Cadle 2007). In Brazil, four species have been formally reported: *S. mikanii*, *S. neuwiedi*, *S. turgidus* and *S. ventrimaculatus* (Peters 1960, Peters and Orejas-Miranda 1986, Vanzolini 1986). In despite *S. lavillai* have been cited in Bérnils (2009), there is no vouchered publication with precise localities of the presence of *S. lavillai* in Brazil.

Herein we report the presence of *S. lavillai* (Figure 1) and provide a geographic distribution map. Specimens were collected during fieldwork on Urucum Massif (19°24'14.9" S, 57°22'14.7" W), municipality of Corumbá, west of the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, between December 2000 and August 2002.

Figure 1. Adult female *Sibynomorphus lavillai* collected at the Urucum massif, state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil.

Eleven specimens were caught in pitfall traps with drift fences, in altitudes of 200, 500 and 800 m, in a semideciduous forest. Voucher specimens are deposited in the *Coleção Zoológica de Referência, Laboratório de Zoologia, Campus de Corumbá, Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso do Sul* (UFMS), under the acronym and numbers CEUCH 807, 842, 872, 1008, 1020, 1171, 1437, 1676, 1840, 1948, 3551.

The specimens matched with the description given by Scrocchi et al. (1993), with 15-15-15 dorsals, immaculate ventral pattern, vertebral scale row moderately enlarged and presence of blotches that reach the first row of scales.

Previously reported for Argentina (Scrocchi et al. 1993; Lions and Alvarez 1996; Kacoliris et al. 2006), Paraguay (Scrocchi et al. 1993; Cacciali 2006) and Bolivia (Montero et al. 1995; Leynaud and Bucher 1999), the records reported here enlarge the geographical distribution of *S. lavillai* in ca. 510 km to the east from *Província Andres Ibañes*, *Departamento Santa Cruz*, Bolivia (Montero et al. 1995) (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Geographic distribution of *Sibynomorphus lavillai* in South America based in Cacciali (2006), Kacoliris et al. (2006), Lions and Alvarez (1996), Leynaud and Bucher (1999), Montero et al. (1995), Scrocchi et al. (1993), and the present study.

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